

The Knoxville Independent

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Your Flag and My Flag

By WILBUR D. NESBIT

YOUR Flag and my Flag! And oh, how much it holds—
Your heart and my heart—secure within its folds!
Your heart and my heart—secure within its folds!
Sun-kissed and wind-torn, red and blue and white,
The one flag—the great flag—the flag for me and you—
Glories all else beside—the red and white and blue.

YOUR Flag and my Flag! And how it flies today
In your land and my land—half a world away!
Renewed and blood-red the stripes forever gleam!
Snow-white and red—the good forerunner
dreams!

Blue and true blue, with stars to gleam bright—
The glorious golden of the day; a shelter through the night!

Your Flag and my Flag! To every ear and stripe
The drums beat as hearts beat and fists thrilly pipe—
Your Flag and my Flag!—a blessing in the story!
Your hope and my hope—it never hid a lie!
Home land and far land and half the world around,
Did they hear our glad salute and ripples to the sound!



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"No men living are more worthy to be trusted than those who toil up from poverty, none less inclined to take or touch aught which they have not honestly earned."—Abraham Lincoln.

Packers Officially Thanked.

Secretary Wilson has thanked the five leading meat packers for their offer to continue existing labor agreements for a period of one year after peace is signed. The agreements, covering wages, hours and general working conditions, are operative only during the war.

BANK ROBBERS GET \$43,000

Tunnel to Vault of Kansas Institution and Obtain Quantity of Liberty Bonds.

Kansas City, June 4.—According to word received by the local police department, a bank near Pittsburg, Kan., was robbed during the night of Liberty bonds to the amount of \$43,000. The robbers reached the vault by tunneling, it is said.

All Mints Making Pennies.

Washington, June 4.—Every mint in the United States has been put to work by Director Ray Baker turning out one-cent pieces in an effort to keep pace with the enormous demand. By instituting a 24-hour day the output has been pushed to 90,000,000 cents a month.

REGIMENT UNDER QUARANTINE

One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Infantry Is Restricted at Camp Grant Because of Spinal Meningitis.

Camp Grant, Rockford, Ill., June 4.—The entire One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Infantry, which reached Camp Grant for demobilization, is under quarantine as the result of the death of Private Ed Johnson of Belvidere, Ill., who died at Camp Merrill, N. J., from spinal meningitis. All "contacts" are being removed to the base hospital for observation, and Col. Peter C. Field, camp surgeon, said he would recommend release of the rest of the regiment as soon as all persons exposed had been placed in the hospital.

Hungarian Bolshevism Waning.

Paris, June 4.—Vienna dispatches say the bolshevist regime in Hungary is nearing an end. The New Vienna Tagblatt says a cabinet headed by Herr German, who was minister of commerce in the cabinet headed by Count Michael Karolyi, has replaced the soviet government and that Herr German has been invited to Versailles to confer with the entente representatives in regard to the Hungarian situation.

I. W. W. Chief Taken After Fight.
Pittsburgh, June 4.—Robert Johnson, president of the I. W. W. organization here, and internationally known as a radical agitator, was arrested after a fight with detectives and agents of the department of justice. He opened fire on the detectives with a revolver when they opened the door of the I. W. W. headquarters.



1—View of Ponta Delgada, Azores, whence the American navy plane NC-4 started on the last leg of its transatlantic flight from Newfoundland to Lisbon. 2—A few of the hundreds of New York school children who held a demonstration against the war tax on soda water and ice cream. 3.—The Pollas, second largest concrete ship in the world, just before it was launched at Long Island City.

NEWS REVIEW OF CURRENT EVENTS

Germans Hand in Their Counter-Proposals for Peace to Council of Four.

WANT TO RETAIN COLONIES

Make Many Other Demands to Which Allies Will Not Yield—Adriatic Question Settled, Fiume Becoming Independent City—Western Canada Strike Spreads.

By EDWARD W. PICKARD.

The Germans have handed in their counter-proposals—108 printed pages of them—with the evident and presumably justified feeling that they won't do Germany any particular good. If the replies of the allies to Brookdorf-Rantzau's preliminary notes furnish any basis for prediction, it is safe to say that this bunch of counter-proposals will in the main be turned down flat by the council of four.

As was easily foreseen, the Germans predicate their propositions largely on the fourteen points and on various idealistic utterances of President Wilson and others, and quotations from these are used liberally. The ideas of territorial self-determination and opportunities for economic development are played upon strongly, and the peace terms prepared by the allies are declared to be in contradiction to a just peace and dominated by the "might greater than right" principle.

Germany refuses absolutely to cede Upper Silesia, and declines to give up the Saar basin, Posen and other territory unless a plebiscite is held. Danzig, she says, must be a free port and must not be in any way controlled by the Poles, but it is agreed that the Vistula river may be neutralized as far as the Polish border. She agrees to surrender her warships and to dissolve the rest of her navy, but demands merchant shipping in exchange, saying this is necessary to her commercial life. She accepts the limitation of the army to 100,000 men, but wants more than that for the present to maintain order. She offers to pay an indemnity of \$5,000,000,000 in gold by 1925 and to make annual payments thereafter up to a total of \$25,000,000,000, but puts in a counter-claim of about \$3,300,000,000 for damages from the allied blockade.

The Germans refuse to admit that Germany is alone to blame for the war and its damage, and take a slap at Italy and Roumania, which, they assert, entered the conflict for territorial conquest. As for personal responsibility, they declare they will not surrender the former kaiser and others for trial by the allies, asserting they can be tried only by Germans or neutrals.

Return of Germany's colonies is demanded, though it is agreed that Germany might be willing to act as mandatory for them under the league of nations, and the right of Germany to enter the league at once on an equality with other nations is asserted. All occupied territories, say the counter-proposals, must be evacuated within six months. In claiming the return of the colonies the Germans call attention to the fact that an impartial settlement of all colonial claims was promised in number five of the fourteen points. This reads:

"Free, open-minded, and absolutely impartial adjustment of all colonial claims, based upon a strict observance of the principle that in determining all such questions of sovereignty the interests of the population concerned must have equal weight with the equitable claims of the government whose title is to be determined."

Since Germany's administration of her colonial possessions, especially these in Africa, was notoriously oppressive to the natives, it is hard to see how she can gain much by an appeal to an agreement that the interests of the people concerned shall be given full weight.

Germany's claim for damages due to the blockade is based on the alleged

loss of thousands of lives from hunger and malnutrition. But the allied council is ready for them on this point with statistics that prove the infant mortality in German cities would have been kept at near normal if the distribution of the country's milk supply had been efficient, since the milk production never was below 45 per cent of the pre-war figures. Mortality in hospitals, due to lack of rubber and cotton, also was cited by the Germans. To this the allies reply that the imports of rubber and cotton were much in excess of hospital requirements, but the authorities chose to devote these supplies to military purposes, and for this choice the allies cannot be held responsible.

These are the outstanding points in the counter-proposals made by the Germans. They object, of course, to innumerable other clauses in the treaty, especially the economic provisions, and offer many substitutions and modifications. It is not likely that the council of four will require many days to digest the document and reply to it. Then the Germans will be required to sign the treaty within a given time, presumably before June 15. If, unexpectedly, they refuse to sign, they will be given 72 hours' notice of the termination of the armistice and then the blockade will be restored with all its former rigidity and the allied armies of occupation will advance farther into German territory. No one pretends that the Germans could offer serious armed resistance to such a movement. An indication of the unyielding spirit of the allies, was given last week when American and British troops were landed at Danzig and their warships began to gather there.

At home in Germany the counter-proposals seemed to please no one. The conservative papers denounced them as too yielding and the radical press said they did not yield enough. None had much hope of their success.

According to correspondents in Germany, the Germans intend to sign the treaty, but also intend to evade its terms in every way possible. This would mean that the allies would be compelled to keep under arms a large force of "collectors." The German people, as a whole, say these correspondents, have adopted the position that they will pay for the war only what is forced out of them. They are more united in spirit than at any time before for several years, and cannot be brought to see that they are a defeated, not a conquering people. In other words, say these observers, Germany has not had enough whipping.

The terms of peace with Austria, though not wholly completed, were handed to the Austrian delegates. All the territorial questions were included, but certain economic arrangements and the matter of reparation were left for further consideration. It was known, however, that Austria would be required to pay about 2,500,000,000 kroner indemnity, and that the payment of a like sum would be apportioned among Hungary, Czechoslovakia, Yugoslavia, Roumania, Poland and Italy. The countries that formerly formed parts of the Austro-Hungarian empire have agreed to share in the payment of indemnity, not as enemies of the allies, but in recognition of their liberation. They also will redeem proportionately their share of the Austrian paper currency in circulation within their boundaries. Italy is included because of her acquisition of the Trentino, Trieste and other territory that was Austrian.

It was announced in Paris that the Adriatic muddle had been cleared up at last. Fiume is to be an independent city and Italy is to get Sebenico and Zara, together with sovereignty over certain strategic islands.

News from Russia is frequently delayed and often confusing, but the latest advices from that wretched country show that Admiral Kolchak is unrelentingly driving the bolshevik forces inward. Some days ago he was attacking Orenburg, an important railway junction and a bolshevik stronghold in southeastern Russia. Dispatches from Omsk told of a revolt against the soviet rule in the Ukraine. Trotzky's forces thus being attacked from the rear. The Estonians con-

tinued their advance on Petrograd while declaring they meant to occupy that city only to relieve its suffering inhabitants, and if recent reports from there are reliable the relief is sadly needed, for the people are said to be starving to death by the thousands. New units of the British volunteer army arrived at Archangel and the transports that took them were expected to bring away the American troops that have been serving there, and whose return has been so loudly demanded. According to Maxim Gorky, who was interviewed by Frazier Hunt, the outside world cannot aid Russia; bolshevism must run its course, bringing gradual starvation and paralysis of industries; a great revolt will follow, with a reign of terror, and then there will be a constituent assembly in which the peasants will assert their power and form a democracy.

The Budapest communists claimed to have defeated the forces of the "enemy" that were advancing on the city, and assert that one Roumanian regiment was almost wiped out. Bela Kun, however, is not satisfying Lenin, who announces that Moscow, not Budapest, is the revolutionary center of the world and its orders must be obeyed, and that the Hungarian revolution is not proceeding well.

In the United States senate the battle over the league of nations is proceeding merely, and on Wednesday the Democratic national committee took a hand. It unanimously adopted resolutions demanding that the league covenant be ratified by the senate, which is controlled by the Republicans, and then its members indicated that the rejection of the covenant would not be unwelcome to them, because it would force the political issue.

Reed of Missouri delivered in the senate a fierce denunciation of the league, in the course of which he said the covenant meant the domination of the white races by the black, yellow and brown races, his appeal being chiefly to the southern and far western senators. Senator Robinson of Arkansas, also a Democrat, replied to Reed and challenged him to join him in resigning and seeking re-election as a test of the sentiment of their states on the league question.

Secretary Daniels, appearing before the house committee on naval affairs, formally withdrew his recommendation for a second three-year program of battleship building which, as he formerly said, was designed to make the American navy the biggest in the world. Last winter he told the congressmen that even with a league of nations the United States should have a navy as large as Great Britain's. Now he says we must show our confidence in the efficacy of the league by at least postponing any plans for such a naval increase.

The great general strike which has tied up and almost isolated Winnipeg has not yet been brought to an end, and, despite the efforts of the government representatives, is spreading to other cities of western Canada. The authorities declare the agitators are trying to overthrow the dominion and provincial governments and to establish bolshevism. This the strike leaders deny, but their course lends credibility to the accusation. Ostensibly the strike is to enforce the workers' demand for the right of collective bargaining, but the plan to form the "one big union" fostered by the I. W. W., is apparently at the bottom of the trouble.

Lieutenant Commander Read and his crew of the American navy plane NC-4 completed their great achievement of crossing the Atlantic by airplane by flying from the Azores to Lisbon, Portugal. The last leg of the epoch-making flight was without special incident. The hold aviators were received in Lisbon with plaudits and given decorations.

Hawker and Grieve, given up for dead, were picked up in mid-Atlantic by a small steamer which took them to Great Britain. There they were welcomed as the heroes they undoubtedly are, though their attempt failed. It was regrettable that Hawker should show himself to be a poor sport by belittling and sneering at the feat of the Americans.



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FOR FURTHER INFORMATION SEE ANY MEMBER, OR

J. W. ELLIOTT at BOARD OF COMMERCE



by Wilbur D. Nesbit
Author of
"Your Flag and My Flag"

A health to the fighting man! The man with a red glint in his eye—
A glint that glows to a tender gleam for the old flag in the sky.
To the man who dares—and the man who cares for the good old U. S. A.

Who bears the brunt in the battle front and hurries to the fray.
A health to him—our soldier grim—with his faith that makes his might;
Who tunes his life to the shrilling life and knows the way to right!

A health to the fighting man! The man all innocent of sham,
Who pays the due of a loyal heart at the shrine of Uncle Sam;
Who bears our load on the weary road that leads to a distant peace,
And asks no halt till he finds the fault, and the roars of cannon cease;
May the throb and thrum of the rolling drum be promise to his ears
Of the joyous day when he'll come away to hear a nation's cheers.

A health to the fighting man! The man with impulse clean and clear
To hold him right as a gallant knight without reproach or fear;
When the bugle sings and the bullet rings and the saber flashes bright,

May he feel the aid of the prayers prayed to guard him in the fight;
May good luck ride on either side and save him for the grasp
Of the friendly hand in his native land that's yearning for the clasp.



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"MADE IN AMERICA"

Push For Prosperity!

Every man who is out of work in America would have employment if the people of the United States confined their purchases for the next few months to goods made here.

When you buy ask where the articles are made. Reject foreign goods.

Commodities made by American labor ought to be good enough for American citizens.